PRICE, TEN CENTS

THE FASHIONS THAT ARE TO BE

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PICTORIAL REVIEW

MAY 17 1900
2nd Copy Delivered to the
MAY 17 1900
SECOND COPY.

VOL. I, No. 10

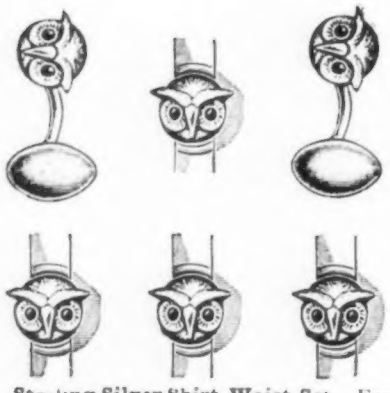
WM. McDOWELL, EDITOR.

JUNE, 1900

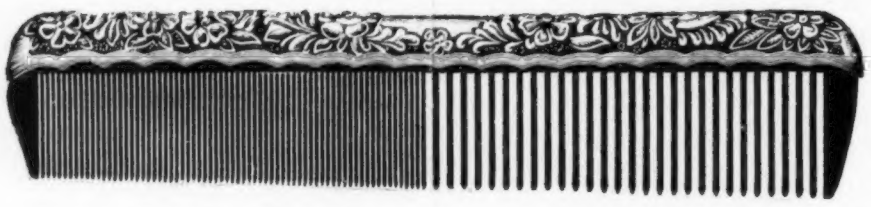
PUBLISHERS
AMERICAN FASHION COMPANY, INC.
853 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FREE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

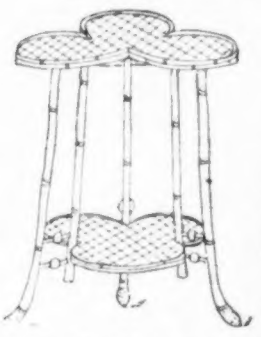
Mailable Premiums sent post free. All others by express C. O. D.



Sterling Silver Shirt Waist Set. Free for 5 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

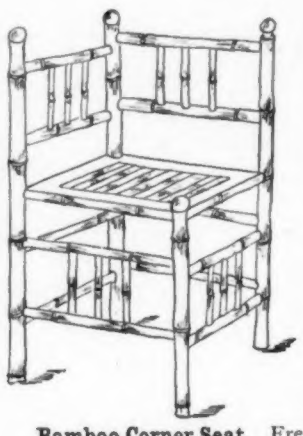


Sterling Silver Mounted Comb. Free for 3 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."



Two Shelf Clover Leaf Bamboo Table. Free for 10 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

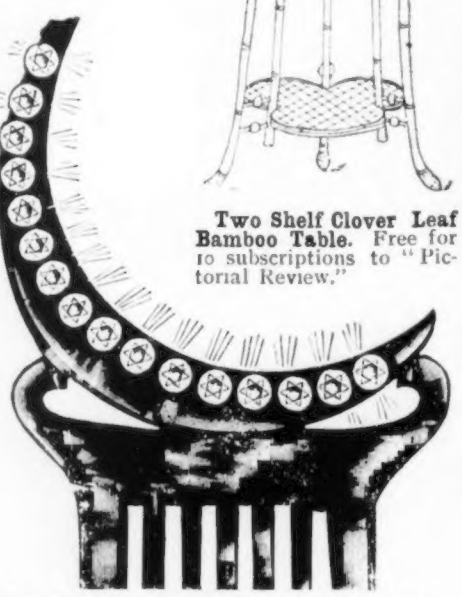
Jewelled Pompadour Comb. Free for 5 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."



Bamboo Corner Seat. Free for 5 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

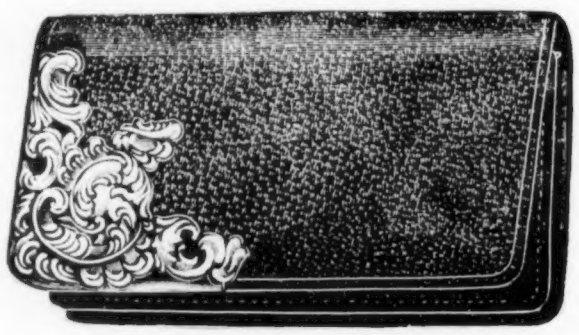
Sterling Silver Mounted Hair Brush. Free for 10 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

Sterling Silver Handled Button Hook. Free for 1 subscription to "Pictorial Review."

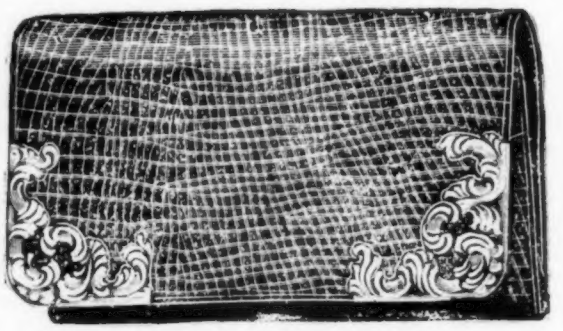


Jewelled Chignon Comb. Free for 5 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

Violin. Free for 5 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."



Sterling Silver Mounted Seal Pocket Book. Free for 3 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."



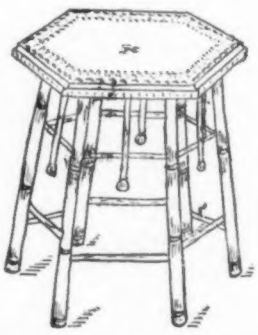
Sterling Silver Mounted Lizard Pocket Book. Free for 10 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

Sterling Silver Jewelled Baby Pins. Free for 10 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

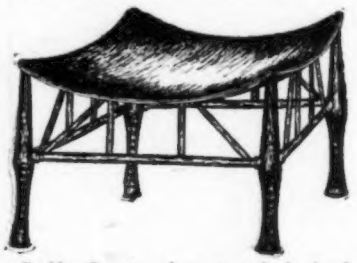
Mandolin. Free for 10 subscriptions to Pictorial Review.

Sterling Silver Shirt Waist Set. Free for 5 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

Fine 14-k. Gold Plated Watch, engine turned or engraved, hunting or open face case, with genuine American seven jewelled movement. Free for 10 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."



Bamboo Stool. Free for 3 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."



India Seat. Any wood desired. Free for 3 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

Sterling Silver Back Velvet Brush. Free for 10 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

Lady's Chatelaine Watch. Same quality as men's. Free for 15 subscriptions to "Pictorial Review."

PICTORIAL REVIEW

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF PRACTICAL FASHIONS FOR WOMEN. DEVOTED TO DRESSMAKERS, LADIES TAILORS AND MILLINERS, PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR.

COPYRIGHT 1899 BY THE AMERICAN FASHION CO.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office.

ISSUED ON THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH, AT
853 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
BY THE AMERICAN FASHION COMPANY (INC.).
Cable Address: AHNELT, New York.

Subscription, $1.00 a year. **Single Copies, 10 Cents.**

Rejected contributions will be destroyed if not accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope.
No responsibility assumed for unsolicited manuscripts.

FOR RATES OF ADVERTISING APPLY TO THE COMPANY.

THE ERA OF THE HOME MADE.

A NOTEWORTHY feature of the fashions of to-day is their elaborateness. Nothing is plain. A mass of trimming adorns all hats, and every dress, jacket and cape is a marvel of workmanship, aside from materials and the mere putting together of the parts. At the same time the woman who has not purse-strings of the desired elasticity desires to be as well gowned and bonneted as her wealthier sisters and is so. The matter of wonder concerning these women has long been how they manage to do it. This season, however, the manner of their success is no longer a mystery. Everything is done to help the self-helping woman. In matters of dress she can purchase whole skirts of jet, of embroidery, of silk, of piqué, of plain lawn, all ready to put on the band. For her waists there are boleros, Etons, berthas, fichus, yokes, corselets, and a thousand and one other devices which merely need to be put together, embodying already in themselves an amount and quality of workmanship which an unskilled woman could never accomplish. There are also laces woven in various designs, serpentines, medallions, flowers, vines, etc., which she may use in lengths or in single figures cut apart and set upon her gown at her own sweet will. In hats the shapes are made in many fanciful designs, turned up at the side, the front, the back, with flutings, puffings of straw or of wire. Sometimes there are torsades of fibre or chiffon with straw appliqué upon them, all ready for a flower or buckle or bow to complete the whole. In fact, everything is already half made and needs only the finishing touches to become complete and to acquire the individuality of the wearer. All this is done for the woman whose finery must of necessity be home made or who at best can only employ what the French call "une petite couturière," whose time is too valuable to spend upon the quantity of work called for even if she were able and willing to do it. It is the effort of the manufacturer to find ever something new by which he can tempt woman to undertake the confection of some charming creation, and in proportion as he succeeds he helps forward the interests of the retail trade and gains as they gain. So there is another triple alliance of the manufacturer, the retailer and woman, and of this combination, as of the cardinal virtues, the last is the greatest, without which both the others fail.

PARIS COSTUME EXHIBITION.

THERE is no more interesting feature in the present exposition at Paris than the "Palais du Costume." This contains a comparative exhibit on a colossal scale of all the most famous and elegant fashions of dress in France from the early monarchies to the present time. The work was executed by M. Félix at a cost of several million francs.

The palais covers 3000 metres of ground, and its architectural beauty alone will attract thousands of visitors, who will be further charmed on entering the building and seeing an illustrated history of feminine costume. All periods which were marked by any decided and differentiating fashion are represented. Byzantine, Roman and French art are to be represented under extremely interesting historical aspects, life-sized figures, gowned in accordance with the fashion of the epoch represented, will illustrate important events. Each subject will be grouped in an appropriate setting, thus making it even more realistic. These surroundings will be exact reproductions of the palaces or places in which the personages illustrated lived.

No expense was spared in preparing the exhibit, and one item alone will give an idea of the care bestowed upon this exhibit. For several documents, indispensable for the Byzantine, M. Félix sent M. Gillet, the famous archæologist, to Egypt, and he brought back with him some marvellous tapestried gowns of the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries. In a richly golden decorated scene a Byzantine queen is represented, surrounded by innumerable figures. Among the most important subjects are "Ste. Clotilde," "Blanche de Castille," "Le Prix du Tournoi," 1385. This is a particularly characteristic spectacle, representing the victor in a tournament receiving his prize from the Queen of Beauty. The white headdresses of the women contrast strangely with the colored silk lamé and gold woven dresses of the smaller figures. The bretelles of the bodices are carried out in gold embroidery and ermine fur. The sleeves remind one forcibly of the modes of to-day. A charming scene shows the Patriciennes of Venice in 1420. Elegantly dressed ladies are descending from the marble steps of a palace to take their places in a gondola. The surroundings of this charming tableau give one a perfect idea of the luxury of the époque renaissance. A picturesque tableau shows the first meeting of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrées, his beautiful favorite. From the balustrade Gabrielle goes to meet the young prince, not then king, mounted on his white horse. Her robe is a beautiful shade of rose satin over a pale green satin petticoat, which is further beautified by white and gold embroidery; the puffed sleeves are cut up, displaying the light green satin beneath. The high collar is of lace; the frilled basques of rose satin and green satin knots ornament the front of the skirt. The daughters of Louis XIV. wear charming toilettes, with the picturesque Fontanges headdress, later exaggerated into a hideous coiffure. One of the most costly and interesting groups within these portals represents the Empress Josephine on two occasions—one trying on her gown in the presence of Napoleon on the eve of her coronation, and one the coronation scene itself. The picture of this latter event is familiar to us all from the recent posters of Miss Julia Arthur's play, "More Than Queen," which is an exact reproduction of David's famous painting. The model at this exhibition is much more accurate than is the picture, having every detail absolutely correct. The manteau de cour and dress of Josephine here shown cost more than ten thousand dollars.

A miniature Palais Royal with daintily dressed vendeuses in the small magasins des marchandises is interesting as an imitation of the artistic Salons de Félix in the Rue Saint-Honoré, where the many beautiful models of 1900 will appear, displaying that exceptional taste, elegance and refinement in dress for which the great couturier is renowned and who in the Palais du Costume has a worthy monument.

It is to be regretted that some such idea as this did not enter the mind of some of our American modistes. The styles which have prevailed in this country, and which naturally have been an echo of those of the old world, would have made a fine exhibit, while at the same time they would not have involved such a tremendous expenditure as this of Félix.

ROYAL DRESSING.

SOME people imagine that queens and princesses must of necessity be very extravagant in dress and squander large sums upon the decoration of their persons. The exact opposite is the case with regard to most of them. It is well known that Queen Victoria never cared much for dress; good materials and simple styles are her standing orders to her couturiers.

The Crown Princess of Roumania, who was Princess Marie of Edinburgh, was always fond of pretty things, and it is said in her capital that she would like to have a new dress every hour. She certainly contrives to be beautifully gowned without any great extravagance. The little Queen of Holland, naturally, is fond of dress, and all her clothes come from Paris.

Other royal ladies are no less conservative than those quoted, and it would seem that the extremes of luxury are indulged in rather by the women of our own democratic country than by those who wear crowns abroad. As long as such dressing does not entail an expenditure that is too great for the bank account of the wearer it is in no degree blameworthy, and it is well known that the men of America love to see their wives and daughters gowned as handsomely as possible.

IN MOTHERLAND

PROPER DIET.

WHAT a growing child puts into its stomach, or has put into its stomach by the one who controls its diet, is of the utmost importance.

Occasionally an indulgent mother says: "I let my baby eat everything she wants, from pickles and baked beans down to bonbons, and she is none the worse for it." And, sometimes, by a miracle, the baby is apparently none the worse for it, although the average child whose diet is regulated simply by its appetite soon shows the bad effects of such feeding.

Study the needs of your little one. Some children require more fat-forming foods than others; some require a greater proportion of the nitrogenous. As a rule, a discreet blending of the two is needed both by children and adults.

Children should eat lean meats properly cooked, eggs, milk, cheese in small quantities, cereals and "whole wheat," peas, beans and lentils.

The fat-forming foods should be butter, taken at the temperature of the stomach; cream, rice, cornmeal and many vegetables.

In building up your child use as much from the vegetable world as possible, eschewing altogether animal fats, and using olive or cottonseed oil for frying food, when frying is necessary.

Fresh salads are almost indispensable, and fresh and stewed fruits should form some part of each day's menu. Give the child fruit on an empty stomach rather than at the end of a meal.

Plenty of pure water is also necessary. It should, however, never be given at meal time. In the morning at rising, at night before going to bed, and within an hour before or after meals, is the accepted time.

Children should never eat the flesh of young animals, such as lamb or veal. Veal frequently produces acute indigestion. Pork should be entirely omitted from the bill of fare.

Following is one day's dietary for a child of ten or thereabouts:

Breakfast — Baked apples and cream, wheat germ, poached egg on toast of whole wheat bread.

Dinner—Mutton broth with barley, broiled steak, roasted potatoes, green peas stewed in milk, lettuce salad, tapioca pudding with whipped cream.

Supper — Stewed prunes, cornmeal mush and milk, toasted whole wheat bread.

SHORT TALKS.

A VERY wise physician speaks strongly on the subject of pointed shoes for children. He denounces strongly the production of overlapping and deformed toes, which the great majority of people have to display when they take off their foot coverings.

He gives the normal footprint of a child of twenty-two months who has never worn shoes, and contrasts it with the radiograph of another who had worn boots with pointed toes, showing how in the latter case the toes have been pressed together and overlap, a condition of things which leads inevitably to the production of flat feet and the lessening of the power of walking. We are aware that it is useless to denounce the follies of fashion. Shoes with pointed toes, which necessitate deformed feet, are now fashionable, but we may appeal to all parents not to inflict this deformity on their children, but to allow the foot while its toes are being formed to grow into a natural shape. The shoe should always be straight on the inner side, so as to give full play in walking; as the author writes, boots and shoes of rational shape, giving room for the toes and made with low heels, can now be obtained in most cities, although the majority of bootmakers are indifferent to the matter, and anxious to sell shoes of a smart and fashionable shape with pointed toes; but, he adds, the fault really lies with the parents who persist in allowing their children's feet to become deformed from wearing narrow boots.

RAINY-DAY GAMES.

"CAPPING Stories" is a game at which most children will play happily for hours. With its nature and method most people are familiar, but a few words of explanation will make it known to others. Somebody starts telling a story. It is always safe to begin a kind of "Alice in Wonderland" tale about a little girl and her encounter with marvellous creatures in an unknown country. After about five minutes of recital the narrator stops at some such thrilling point as this—"The octopus said to Nellie, 'I shall either eat you, or else . . . .'" The child sitting next the narrator must here take up the telling of the story and carry it on for five minutes, dropping it the moment time is up, if possible at another exciting point, for her next-door neighbor to continue. "What a pity it was not written down!" will probably be the comment on the finished story, and if a cousin or uncle is willing to act as reporter, so much the better, for the tale will provoke shouts of laughter when it is solemnly read out aloud.

"Prize Vegetables" is a game involving a little gambling—only in sweets, though. Each child receives a newspaper, a small piece of string, a large needle and some cotton, out of which to manufacture a vegetable. The majority of little folk will make turnips, as being so "beautifully simple," but that will not matter at all. Very well-shaped carrots, cucumbers and pods of peas can be cut out of paper and tied or stitched into shape. When the vegetables are done, they are laid on paper plates on the table, and the show is ready. The funnier some of them are the more amusement they will cause. A grown-up judge visits the show, or a committee of three judges, but they mark their awards invisibly—say, on tiny slips of paper laid under the "prize" exhibits. Then the children are each given a dozen sweets, with which to bid at the auction of the vegetables. Whoever manages to guess at, and so purchase, the prize plates, becomes possessor of the first, second and third prizes, which are bags of sweets. Most often the judges' awards remain unguessed at, and the first prize vegetable is found to be one that was disdained and bought very cheaply.

Two dozen figures cut from fashion or illustrated papers and a dolly for the Queen are the properties for the game of "Fairies," which can be taken up every day, and continued into a veritable history. Once an inventive grown-up has started this story, given names to the dolls, and described their circumstances and kingdom, the children will be able to go on "making up tales" about them by themselves. The following is a good commencement for the narrative:

"Adamantina Rose is the Queen of Floravia, a beautiful country of peace and plenty, where people never quarrel. She holds her Court seated on a golden throne, and summons her Maids-of-Honor, Pansy, Lily, Geranium, etc., and her Courtiers, Holly, Laurel, Merry-hearted Mistletoe, the page who is always laughing; brave Sir Oak, and stately Lord Fir. Queen Adamantina wants to know what she is to do, because the wicked Queen Deadly Nightshade has allowed her ill-natured subjects to invade Floravia, causing nasty tempers to be spread abroad among the very nobles. Why, Baron Birch has been quarreling with his neighbor, young Viscount Alder. 'Bring in the culprit, your Majesty,' suggests the Lord Chancellor Chestnut. But Baron Birch is not to be found. He has taken up arms against Queen Adamantina Rose and has joined the forces of Bad Queen Deadly Nightshade. Pretty Pansy, alone in the Royal Garden, is kidnapped, young Viscount Alder is taken prisoner, his sister, Violet, comes sobbing to the Queen, and demands justice," all this being acted by the dolls. Now the boxes of tin soldiers must come out, and battles be fought. News comes of defeats and victories, the good Queen rides out on her gray horse to encourage her troops, etc. So dearly beloved will this new kind of playing with dolls become that day after day the little puppets will be called upon to act their parts, fresh characters will be invented, and grand new dresses be made for the Court festivities and tournaments. The dolls' house will become the Palace, its furniture, set out on the nursery table, will do for the seats, ready for the assembling of the nobles and their ladies. An order that "All ladies attending Drawing-rooms must wear necklaces" will set little folk busy threading beads, and soon the idea of the Queen and her subjects, their characteristics, and favorite colors, their romances, ambitions, pets, and talents, will become quite real to the juvenile historians.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

(Described below.)

No. 21.—A dainty little maid in a dainty little gown. The material is white dotted swiss. There is a yoke of plain white organdie, below which the fullness of the skirts is laid in groups of fine vertical plaits. Between the groups are bands of valenciennes insertion. The plaits stop a little below the waist line, allowing the skirt to flare considerably. The bottom is finished with a ruffle of swiss and insertion headed by a group of tucks running around the dress. The sleeves are short and tucked around their lower edge, which is finished with a lace edging. Around the yoke is a bertha of swiss and lace.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 22.—Such a gown as this will be as sweet as possible on a very little girl or boy just able to walk alone. It is made by the familiar Greenaway model, with a round yoke and full skirts. Deep flouncing was the material used, and a ruffle of embroidery was added at the lower edge. The yoke is covered by a collarette, which is divided by insertion into gores, each of which is made of tucked material, and the whole edged with fine embroidery. The plain sleeves have a cuff of tucks and embroidery. This frock would be charming in cream India silk with valenciennes edging.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 23.—Either boy or girl will look well in this little dress. It is made of fine piqué, laid in narrow box-plaits from the yoke line to the very hem. At the waist is a belt of fine embroidery, and two straps of the same are placed on either side of the central plait. Around the opening of the neck is a divided bertha of piqué edged with embroidery. The short puff sleeves are trimmed in the same manner.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 24.—This model offers a stylish little dress for summer wear. It is made of white piqué, with collar and trimmings of pale blue. The blouse opens over a breast-piece and is tucked at wide intervals down its entire length. The skirt is also vertically tucked part of the way down. The lower edge of the skirt is trimmed with a band of blue piqué, which also forms the wide sailor collar and the cuffs. A sailor knot and Tam-'o-Shanter completes the costume.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

ONCE MORE THE BIRD.

AGAIN the cry has been raised that birds are being massacred by the wholesale, and we regret to say that this complaint has a very solid foundation. Early in April an opening at the salesrooms of an English concern showed the following exhibition. Of osprey feathers, as they are absurdly called, these being the plumes obtained by shooting the adult white egrets intent on feeding the young in the nests, there were no fewer than 175 packages, which involved the slaughter of 8,000 birds and the slow starvation of an infinitely larger number of young, which are left to perish. Of the Impeyan pheasants 1,500 skins were on sale, of the Argus pheasant 400. There were forty-four packages of peacocks' feathers. Of the birds of paradise, among the most beautiful of all birds, there were no less than 6,000 skins. It is not surprising that some of the species of birds of paradise have already been practically exterminated to please the vanity of women.

LITTLE GIRLS' GARMENTS.

(Described below.)

NO. 17, GIRL'S COSTUME.

(Illustrated above.)

This costume is suitable for little girls from six to twelve years of age. It is here shown in soft white flannel, trimmed with red braid. The waist is ornamented with small vertical tucks, stitched down their entire length, and further by a large sailor collar, also laid in plaits and extending over the shoulders and across the back. In front the edges continue down to the waist, displaying a pretty inner vest of soft surah silk, and they are decorated with rows of braid.

The skirt carries out the idea of the waist.

The pattern of this entire costume costs twenty cents.

NO. 18, CHILD'S DRESS.

(Illustrated above.)

This dress will be becoming to little girls from four to ten years of age, and even a trifle older. It is shown in white batiste, and is very plainly made. Any mother could easily make it with the aid of a pattern. The waist has a yoke of white lawn trimmed with Valenciennes insertion. Below this yoke the material is fulled and gathered in again at the waist line. Around the yoke is a bertha, which is cut in the Greek key pattern at the outer edge, which is outlined with Valenciennes, and where the material is cut away tiny plaitings peep out.

The skirt is shirred at the upper portion to fit the figure.

The pattern of this entire dress costs twenty cents.

NO. 19, CHILD'S DRESS.

(Illustrated above.)

This little dress will be found a charming costume for children of eight years or older. As shown, it is of dark and light blue gingham. It is arranged so as to be worn with or without a guimpe, as many children nowadays have the neck and shoulders exposed. The waist has considerable fullness in the centre of the front and a little in the centre of the back. The yoke outline is decorated with a pointed collarette.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

NO. 20, GIRL'S COSTUME.

(Illustrated above.)

The gown shown in this illustration is of figured piqué. It is such a model as would become growing girls of ten to sixteen years of age. As we have shown it, the waist is a plain blouse model cut away at the neck to display a little chemisette. This is made of plain grass linen laid in folds plain or trimmed with insertion, according to individual taste. Around the opening of the yoke is a fancy bertha of plaited grass linen.

The pattern of this entire costume costs twenty cents.

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

(Described below.)

No. 31. Child's Dress.—A pretty little dress this, which may be made in chambray of delicate colors if a serviceable dress be wanted, or in some of the more sheer dimities, lawns or organdies if preferred. As we have shown it, the dress was of pale blue percale, with small medallions of embroidery showing in the skirt and also in the full portion of the waist. The star-shaped collar is bordered with a fine white braid, rows of which form the belt and adorn the skirt.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 32. Little Girl's Eton Suit.—This pretty garment was made of white piqué. The Eton jacket is cut with long tabs in front, according to the latest styles, and the revers are faced with figured piqué. The circular skirt has a border of figured piqué at the lower edge, and cuffs of the same finish the sleeves of the jacket. This dress is particularly good for a remodeled gown, as the combination permits of lengthening the sleeves and skirt without its being visible.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 33. Infant's Barrow Coat.—This garment is one which is indispensable in the wardrobe of a baby. It may often be allowed to take the place of all others, much to the relief of little feet tired by the weight of long skirts. For sleeping it is ideal. It should be of light-weight flannel, buttoned down the front and across the bottom.

No. 34. Child's Petticoat.—This petticoat is the ordinary model worn by little children. It is made of cambric, with insertion decorating the hem, the full skirt portion being gathered to the waist. It closes down the back.

The pattern of this petticoat costs 20 cents.

No. 35. Vest and Collar.—These articles are indispensable with the sailor suits so much worn by girls as well as boys. The same pattern may serve for either. They may be of piqué or of flannel, or even of silk, and may be trimmed with stitching, braid or insertions.

The pattern of the collar and vest costs twenty cents.

No. 36. Child's Guimpe and Sleeves.—It is now the fashion to make little girls' dresses so that they may leave the neck and arms bare, but in the cooler hours of the day it is well for them to wear a guimpe. This may be of lawn or cambric, and insertions of lace or embroidery, or for cloth or silk dresses the guimpe may be of silk or satin or panne or velvet.

The pattern of this guimpe costs twenty cents.

No. 37. Child's Sailor Suit.—Blouse suits are the comfort of a child's life, as they are easy to put on and off, and so easy to launder that they may be soiled with impunity. Our model is the regulation dress made of striped piqué, but it will do as well for flannel or gingham. It has a collar and vest, which may be made quite ornamental by the judicious use of embroidery and needlework.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 38. Child's Piqué Coat.—The piqué coat has become a recognized part of the wardrobe of a child. Made in piqué or duck, it has the look of dressiness as well as utility, and the same model will serve equally well for flannel or heavier cloth. Our model is cut with seamless back and double-breasted front, and has a large sailor collar for sole decoration.

The pattern of this coat costs twenty cents.

Young Ladies' Evening Gowns.

(*Described on page 17.*)

Fashion Chat

NO matter what the season we have no change nowadays in materials. The most delicate of chiffon is mingled with velvet and fur for winter wear, and broadcloth, silk and velvet are universally worn in summer. It is not for the chronicler, however, to remark on the suitability of things, but say what is being worn and how it is put on.

The ever popular separate waist is as much in vogue as ever, but it is now considered necessary to wear it with a skirt of the same color, unless it is of wash material. The wash waist is extremely independent in its habits and can be combined with skirts of all colors and fabrics. White is the preferred color for the separate waist, whether of lawn, organdie or silk, and it certainly seems most appropriate for the hot days of early summer. Yokes and stiff collars and cuffs are things of the past. The waist without any collar whatever is one of the newest fads. The fronts are arranged in many fanciful ways; sometimes full, cut out square and daintily trimmed with lace and ribbon; sometimes almost plain, with the fronts laid surplice-wise across each other, the edges bordered with lace, ruchings, ribbon, etc. With these a little chemisette is occasionally worn, but the loose, open neck is generally preferred. It is quite easy to vary these waists by their trimmings. Small tabs, extending from the edge where they close are one form of variation; tucks, hemstitching, open work, appliqués of lace or embroidery, alternate bands of insertion and ribbon or silk, and many other little touches afford the means of very pleasing changes.

Much of the beauty and style of a waist, and, in fact, of an entire gown, depend upon the arrangement of ties and belts. The stock has been metamorphosed into a most beautiful confection, now a mass of the finest lace with dainty colors peering through the meshes, now of soft folds of panne or satin or surah, with long ends fastened by rosettes hanging loosely down the front of the garment, pinned over to one side, etc. Berthas are very much worn, and one form is the graceful fichu. If short, the ends are tied in a small knot on the bosom; if long, they are fastened on one side, the uneven ends hanging down to the knees. The fichu effect is also sought in the arrangement of the materials which compose the costume itself.

The draped corsage has taken with the general public, perhaps because of the number of slender figures, and there is hardly one handsome model which has not folds of material arranged as a corselet or belt, or in some way trimming the waist portions of the bodice.

The bolero, so called, is one of the most comfortable fashions of the season, which perhaps explains its popularity. As a trimming for handsome gowns it is made of lace, embroidery or jet; as an extra garment it is of cloth or taffetas; no velvet ones are seen at all. It is a question whether or not these latter should not be called Etons rather than boleros. Some of them are entirely devoid of collars, being merely rounded at the neck and cut away in front; sometimes not even that, but brought down square like a tight-fitting waist without collar. This style generally has a little inner vest which extends a trifle beyond the edge; it is really a facing of contrasting color, oftenest white. Others of these jackets are cut with the short back and dip front. Some of these have handsome fichu collars; others have a flare collar at the back and none at the front.

The newest sleeve comes to us from Paquin. It is in two distinct portions, one stopping some distance above the wrist, where a soft, draped inner portion begins and continues to the wrist, being finished with a plain cuff.

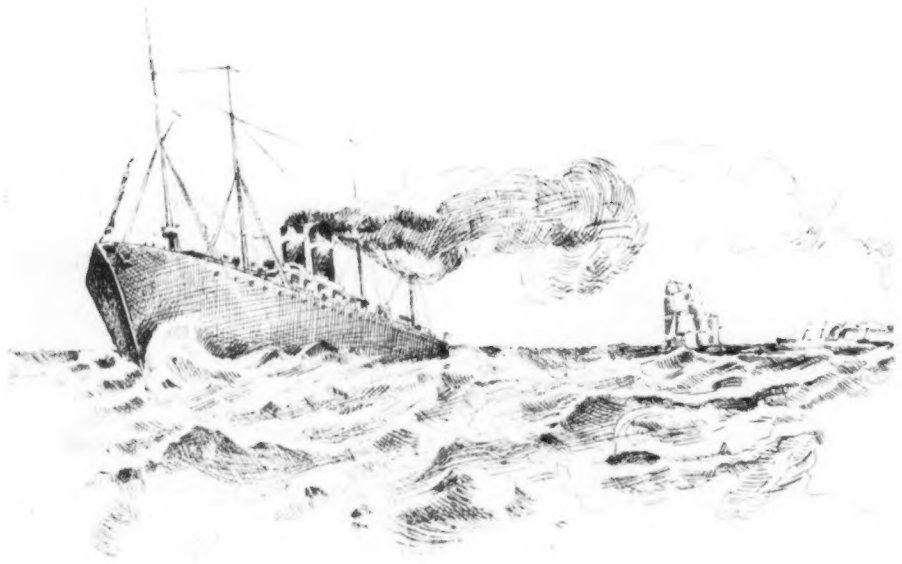
Dresses of foulard are to take the lead for constant wear. They have even displaced veiling and light cloths for very short journeys and many of the traveling colony go from New York to Newport and other nearby points in these charming gowns. The veiling dresses are charming for afternoon wear, but they look warm, and are therefore less favored.

Transparencies are the rule, especially for evening wear. The shirt waists of the hour are almost transparent, and the afternoon and evening dresses are absolutely out of style if the neck and arms or the underskirt be not visible through some face insertion or combination of sheer material.

Skirts will remain soft and clinging. They have lost that stovepipe plainess which was so trying to almost all figures. There is now quite a little fullness in the tops of the the skirts at the back, and for wash skirts the model which is gathered slightly all around is popular. This skirt is called the Marie Antoinette, and is a real reproduction of the style worn by the unfortunate queen. It is too full to admit of much trimming, but in soft materials this is rather an advantage. The lower portion of the skirt must still have a wide flare, and the tunic, which maintains its popularity despite all predictions to the contrary, aids the production of this effect by almost forcing one to use much trimming at the lower edge of the underskirt.

The *dernier cri* is to wear many bits and ends of jewelry which do not serve any purpose of utility. Ropes of pearls are strung around the neck over the dress as much in the daytime as in the evening, and, somehow, these refined and unobtrusive gems do not seem out of place even on a simple gingham. They are, however, quite as popular for evening wear.

COMTESSE CHIFFON.



TRAVELING COSTUMES.

(Illustrated on this page.)

No. 4.—Double-breasted jacket. This stylish jacket is made of the softest cheviot in a dark gray mixture. The double-breasted front has single strapped darts and tiny breast pockets, while the back is arranged with a deep yoke, below which the side-back seams are strapped. The rolling collar joins notched revers, showing a little of the satin facing and displaying the linen collar and jaunty tie. The sleeves are plain and small. The only ornamentation used is stitching, which follows all the edges of the jacket, revers, and even the straps.

No. 5.—Traveling cloak of soft tan reversible cloth. The front falls in a long, graceful line straight from the shoulder to the ground. The upper portion is adorned with a double cape, the lower one being of the inside plaid and the upper one of the plain side of the fabric. Collars and cuffs are also of the plaid. The capes are cut up to the neck in the back, allowing free play to the arms. Fancy stitching around the free edges of the cape and the front is the only garniture. A pocket on each side is also strapped and stitched. It is a good idea to make the capes detachable, thus one has a stylish Newmarket for more dressy wear.

No. 6.—Traveling costume of plain and plaid cloth. The jacket is plain, with a shawl collar faced with satin. The closing is double-breasted, but so arranged as to be ornamental when open. The skirt is of a dark blue plaid on a gray ground, and is cut quite short, so as to allow great ease in walking. Small change pockets are placed near the lower edge, and several rows of stitching outline the garment.

THIS WOMAN BUILDS CHURCHES.

EVERY little while there comes the news from some part of the country that a woman has succeeded in entering the boundary of some profession, the gateway of which had hitherto been closed to the sex.

It has remained for Boston to bring forth a woman who, in the profession she has chosen, is not only doing work remarkable for a woman, but work that would be just as remarkable were it done by any one of what is called the stronger sex.

Her name is Josephine Wright Chapman, an architect, and from her workrooms at No. 9 Park street have come forth the designs for some of the most beautiful houses and homes in eastern Massachusetts and the plans for some of the most successfully beautiful buildings.

Throughout the city and State are monuments to her skill, and her constantly increasing patronage can point to but one thing—that her work is her best advertisement.

At her Park street office she employs constantly several draughtsmen, who are incessantly employed with work she has to do. She has reached that degree of success that is not compelled to seek for something to do, but merely to wait for what comes.

The latest building for which it is practically certain Miss Chapman's plans will be accepted is that which it is proposed to build for the All Saints Episcopal Parish at Attleboro.

Another church which Miss Chapman has led into the way of beauty is that of the Episcopal Parish at Leominster. This will be rather after the old English chapel style, and will be 90 feet in length and 40 feet wide. The church will seat 300 persons, and the Sunday-school room 200.

At present Miss Chapman is working on designs for the club house for the Worcester Woman's Club, to cost $75,000.

LADIES' TRAVELING COSTUMES.
(Described on this page.)

SPORTING COSTUMES.

Described on this page.

SPORTING COSTUMES.

(Illustrated on this page.)

No. 7.—A stylish jacket bodice suitable for all boating expeditions. It may be made of flannel, with a surah collar, or it would be effective in duck or piqué. It is not necessary to make it in one solid color; any combination suggested by individual taste may be employed. The neck opens over a breast piece, sailor-wise, and the large sailor collar rests upon the shoulders. A tie to match the collar rests upon the breast.

No. 8.—Golf suit of reversible material, plain red on one side and red and green plaid on the other. The jacket is made of the plain red, with a collar of green cloth stopping just in front of the shoulders, while the fronts overlap in surplice fashion. They are double-breasted and fitted by single darts. All free edges as well as the cuffs are stitched in several rows.

No. 9.—Bicycle costume of brown and tan plaid material, but only the plaid side is shown on the outside. The jacket fits the figure closely and is double-breasted. It is fitted by single darts. The neck is slightly open, displaying a chemisette, and is provided with a handsome roll collar, which is faced with brown satin and stitched along the outer edge. The sleeves fit the arm snugly. The skirt is a plain circular model, so cut as to allow the utmost ease in riding.

ABOUT HANDS.

THE hand, in the light of comparative anatomy, most significantly marks the distinction between man and brute. Its complex apparatus and the relation between its performances and the mind are so remarkable that familiarity alone prevents their being observed with wonder. A vague sense of the intrinsic correspondence between the hand and the thought doubtless originated the idea of palmistry, and superstition hoped to discover in the varied lines of the open palm an index to character and destiny.

In aristocratic portraits the shape of the hand is remarkably elegant, and Byron was undoubtedly correct in regarding the beauty of this feature as an indication of gentle blood. One of the most common signs of want of breeding is a sort of uncomfortable consciousness of the hands, an obvious ignorance of what to do with them.

In Southern countries kissing the hand is a loyal salutation. The practice is recognized in several of Shakespeare's dramas—"Why, this is he who kissed away his hand in courtesy." "You kiss you hand," says Colin to Touchstone; "that courtesy would be unclean at court if courtiers were shepherds."

And what picture of a troubled conscience has ever been imagined equal to the night-walking scene in "Lady Macbeth?" She had been used to "lave her dainty hands" from childhood; but, having once stained them with human blood, it seemed to her reproachful heart that the spot would never wash out.

There is something irresistibly pathetic in the moaning whisper, "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." It is the glorious boast of the patriot to cast

"With unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land."

The hands are, by the very instinct of humanity, raised in prayer, clasped in affection, wrung in despair, pressed upon the forehead when the soul is "perplexed in the extreme," drawn inward to invite, thrust forth objectively to repel, the fingers point to indicate, and are snapped in disdain, the palm is laid on the heart in invocation of subdued feeling,

10

11

PROMENADE TOILETTES.

(*Described on page 17*)

DRESSY SILK BODICES.

(Described below.)

SILK BODICES.

(Illustrated above.)

No. 1.—This charming waist was made of pale blue taffetas laid in vertical tucks in both back and front. The front is further arranged with a fancy empiècement, displaying a vest effect. A large collar completes the neck. The sleeves fit the arm closely, and are finished with an ornamental cuff and a lace ruffle.

The pattern of this waist costs 20 cents.

No. 2.—One of the popular handkerchief bodices. The yoke of tucked white surah is attached to a full lower portion, over which is a draped bolero effect in front. A draped girdle extends all around the waist, much higher in the back than in the front. Over the shoulders is a large shawl collarette made of the border of the handkerchief, the fringed edges being otherwise untrimmed. The upper portions of the sleeves are plain, and the lower portion is made of the colored portion of the material. The colors are lavender and black and white.

The pattern of this waist costs 20 cents.

No. 3.—Dressy bodice in canary surah and white lace. The entire lining is of canary surah, and the lace outer portion is laid over this as a jacket, not quite meeting in the centre of the front. Where the lace ends is a full vest of the surah, and across the bosom extends a strap held in position at one end by a strass buckle and at the other by a rosette ending in a fringed streamer. The sleeves are of lace over surah, and are finished with a fancy cuff.

The pattern of this waist costs twenty cents.

SHAKING HANDS.

Who cannot at once feel the antagonism between the touch of a prude and the cordial grasp of a friend? Who knows not the sailor's grip of candid heartiness from the conventional "passant giving of hands?" How perfectly does the graduated or lingering pressure cause the mercury in love's barometer to rise or fall by the scale of hope! What sympathies and antipathies are demonstrated by the various degrees of kindly, irresolute, vivacious, careless, fond, or earnest manners of shaking hands! It is this relation between temperament, feeling, consideration, and the instinctive action of the hand which has given rise to those theories which profess to read the predominant impulses of character in the traits of chirography.

30

TOILETTE DE VISITE.
(Described on page 117.)

Pictorial Review.

Pictorial Review

29

COSTUME DE PROMENADE.
(*Described on page 17.*)

PARIS STYLES IN ETON JACKETS.

(*Described on pages 17 and 18.*)

AFTERNOON DRESS.

(Illustrated on page 12.)

No. 10.—Promenade costume of old rose and gray Liberty panne. The blouse is trimmed with a band of insertion on each side, and is cut away from the neck to bust depth to display a vest of lace. Outlining the opening is a large collar, pleated to within a short distance of the outer edge, where there is a border of yellow lace through which black velvet ribbon is run, ending in a small bow on the breast. The skirt is pleated from the hips to within a short distance of the ground, where it ends beneath a flounce, which is pleated to half its depth. Where the ruffle joins the body of the skirt is an insertion of lace.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

VISITING DRESS.

(Illustrated on page 12.)

No. 11.—Afternoon gown of mauve foulard with a figure in a darker shade of the same color. The waist is a plain square yoke model, with ruffled epaulettes. The full lower portion, blousing slightly in front and perfectly plain in the back, is gathered into a belt. The skirt is slightly full around the waist and has an ornamental band of tucked surah extending from the centre of the front to where the centre-back breadth falls in long, graceful lines. Below this tucked band is a scant flounce graduated to a considerable depth in the back. Bands of lace insertion outline the top and bottom of the tucked band and mark the outlines of the back breadth; a single insertion also runs down the centre of the front from waist to hem.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

MISSES' EVENING DRESS.

(Illustrated on page 13.)

No. 15.—Charming gown suitable for commencement or confirmation as well as for evening wear. It is made of white organdie, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. The waist has a tucked yoke cut away in a small square, both back and front. Below the opening are flat bands of insertion and an edging, which is allowed to fall loosely above a group of full ruffles. Below this the waist is plain and full. The sleeves are of lace and reach only to the elbow, where they terminate in a small ruffle.

The skirt is a plain, round model, with a trimming of ruffles and lace arranged in a pointed design some distance above the edge. A second group of ruffles and lace finishes the hem.

Such a dress as this would be eminently suitable for a garden party or for a hop at a summer resort as well as for any little dance given for young girls. The same idea could be carried out in other colors than plain white; for instance, pink, blue, lavender and canary, with white or black lace trimming. For any church function the neck, of course, should be closed.

The pattern of this costume costs forty cents.

MISSES' PARTY GOWN.

(Illustrated on page 13.)

No. 16.—A gown which will be suitable for all festal occasions as well as for school commencement ceremonies is here shown in white Liberty silk. The waist is plain and full, with the neck cut away in a point and the opening outlined by a fichu arrangement of silk and lace. The skirt is almost entirely plain, having no trimming except a lace ruffle at the lower edge and a ribbon belt falling in long ends, knotted at intervals, to the very bottom of the skirt. This model would be quite as suitable for any summer fabric as for plain white, and fine ginghams, lawns and organdies may all be pressed into service.

The pattern of this costume costs forty cents.

PROMENADE COSTUME.

(Illustrated on page 14.)

No. 30.—This exquisite toilette would do honor to the wearer in Paris itself. It is of beige poplinette, with trimmings of black thread lace. The waist has a shallow rounded yoke, below which is inserted a full chemisette outlined with black lace. The lower part of the bodice is arranged in vertical tucks reaching from the bust to the waist, except in the centre of the front, where there is a plain flat panel buttoned at each side. The sleeves are tucked almost to the elbow, and are plain below to the wrist. The skirt is plain around the hips, and below it is laid in small pleats reaching almost to the bottom, where there is a shaped flounce with appliqué figures of the lace. A lace appliqué also heads the flounce.

For wear at a summer resort this costume would be ideal, and for driving, calls or other dressy occasions it would be equally suitable.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

TOILETTE DE VISITE.

(Illustrated on page 15.)

No. 20.—Charming calling costume in light gray, with trimmings of heliotrope velvet and self satin and chiffon. The bodice produces a jacket effect. It is tucked to yoke depth and again for some distance above the waist. The front is open over a little vest framed by revers of heliotrope velvet, which is also arranged in a fanciful design down each side of a centre band of gray satin.

The skirt, plain in front and arranged in a double box-pleat in the back, is also decorated with three groups of tucking, running horizontally round the entire skirt. At the lower edge are also three narrow bands of heliotrope velvet. The front of the skirt is open over an accordion pleating of gray crêpe de Chine, on each side of which the opening is outlined by a shaped band of gray satin caught together in two places.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

LADIES' ETON JACKET.

(Illustrated on page 16.)

No. 25.—This is a season of short stylish jackets of fancy as well as plain materials and trimmed in various ways. This model is of pale biscuit cloth, closely tucked on the bias, each gore having the tucks running in a different direction so that the joinings have the points either up or down. The jacket has all the regular seams of a waist. In the back it reaches only to the belt, and in the front it extends below the belt in two sharp points. The dart and the free edges of the jacket are finished with plain straps of taffetas. The neck is decorated with a deep, round collar tucked to within a short distance of the edge, where it forms a small ruffle. Over this is a lace collar extending some distance down the front. The sleeves, like the body of the jacket, are of tucked cloth, with lengthwise bands of plain silk. This sleeve ends in a turned-back cuff just below the elbow, and from this comes a full sleeve of white Liberty, ending in a cloth cuff.

The pattern of this jacket costs twenty cents.

TAFFETAS ETON.

(Illustrated on page 16.)

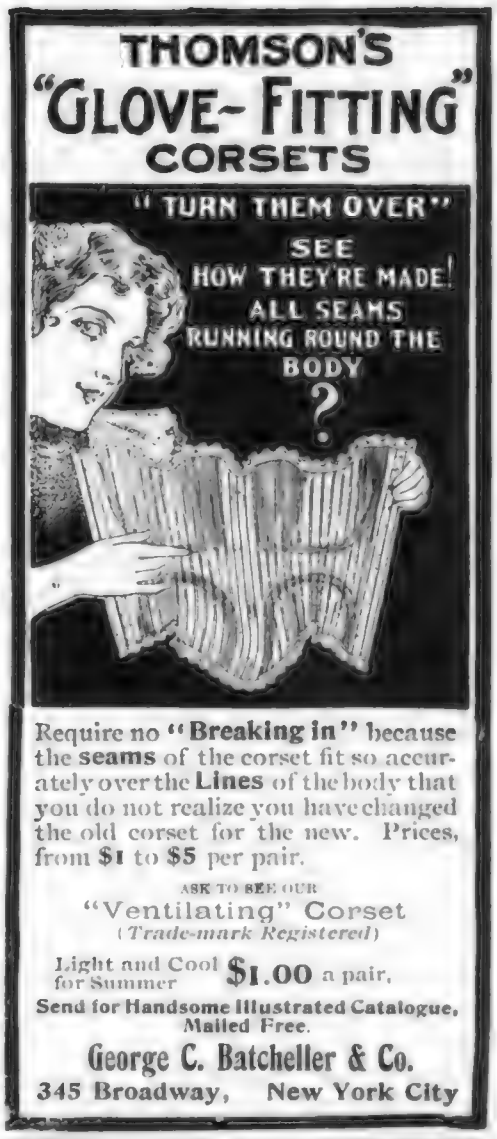
No. 26.—A simple but fancy Eton up to the very latest style is here illustrated in black taffetas. The silk is tucked, and the jacket cut on the bias. It has a seam down the centre of the back where the tuckings point upwards. There is no dart in the fronts, which are shaped to fit from the underarm seam. The jacket stops at the belt in the back and in front dips in points. It has an ornamental collar at the neck and handsome pointed revers of Venetian point lace ornament the fronts and extend as a facing within the jacket. The sleeves are of the tucked taffetas and have straps of plain silk forming a cap at the top. A small pocket is placed on the bosom on one side.

The pattern of this jacket costs twenty cents.

ETON JACKET.

(Illustrated on page 16.)

No. 27.—An extremely dressy model is herewith shown. It was made of heliotrope panne laid in folds on the bias, with all seams and



Require no **"Breaking in"** because the **seams** of the corset fit so accurately over the **Lines** of the body that you do not realize you have changed the old corset for the new. Prices, from **$1** to **$5** per pair.

ASK TO SEE OUR
"Ventilating" Corset
(Trade-mark Registered)

Light and Cool for Summer **$1.00** a pair.

Send for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue, Mailed Free.

George C. Batcheller & Co.
345 Broadway, New York City

For FREE samples write to J. JANOWITZ, 645 B'way, N.Y.

THE "DOROTHY" BABY SYSTEM.

Hygienic clothing for infants and children. No bands. No pins. All suspended from the shoulder. The clothes can be put one inside of the other and slipped on as one garment. Cut, stamped and prepared work complete outfits of daintest patterns and finest finishings.

Each set of 15 patterns either long, short, 2 or 4 years old, **$1.00**

MRS. B. J. GUNN, 48 West 22d St. N. Y.

darts strapped with taffetas silk of a lighter shade of the same color. The large square collar was of the light silk, tucked almost to the very edge. Over it is a collar of fine yellow Venetian point, square in the back and forming a point in the front. From beneath the collar comes a tie fastened sailor fashion in a knot.

The pattern of this jacket costs twenty cents.

FANCY JACKET, ETON STYLE.

(Illustrated on page 16.)

No. 28. This model shows one of the more fancy styles of the popular Eton. It is intended for dressy wear, and may be made in any material and color, according to individual taste. Our model was of dark brown taffetas, with straps of light tan and facings and revers of the same overlaid with yellow Luxeuil lace. Instead of a side-back seam this model has a centre-back seam and two other seams running to the shoulders. The front also has a seam running to the shoulders instead of underarm seams and darts. Where the seam ends in front the material is cut away, forming a double point, which is very effective. The neck has a high standing collar in the back and two smart revers in the front. All free edges and seams are strapped with light tan taffetas. The sleeves have a cap or jockey inset at the stop and outlined by straps.

No. 12. SUMMER WAIST.
(Described on this page.)

LADIES' SUMMER WAIST.

(Illustrated on this page.)

No. 12.—To be absolutely comfortable in summer it is necessary that the neck should be partially exposed, or at least free from the stiffness of a starched linen collar. Our model offers a style which may with propriety be worn on the street, and much more so at summer resorts in the morning or at home. It is made of Japanese wash silk in turquoise blue and white stripes. The neck is cut square, and the opening outlined with a flat band of the silk so folded as to show only the white stripe. At each side is a scant ruffle of Valenciennes lace. The soft tie is of plain white silk stitched with black, and the fold down the centre may be stitched in the same manner. The sleeves end in a point extending over the hand, finished with folds like the neck and a Valenciennes edging in addition. Not only for silks, but also for lawns, organdies, pretty ginghams, madras and the like this model will be found ideal.

AT HOME EVENINGS.

THERE seems to be a growing inclination to attempt the rather difficult feat of giving pleasant informal evening gatherings, which we might designate "At home evenings." Therefore a little assistance concerning suitable arrangements, and how best to carry out their wishes, will not come amiss at the present moment.

At home evenings, it must be understood, are quite distinct from the regulation evening parties and receptions, and take much lower rank in society entertainments. First and foremost, these gatherings are confined within very narrow limits as regards expenditure and the numbers invited, and also on account of the general surroundings. Those whose incomes do not admit of entertaining at dinner or even at luncheon to any extent wish to make a sort of compromise in the matter of hospitality by holding "At home evenings," either once a month or once in three months, or fortnightly, as is most convenient, and in certain circles and in certain districts in town, in the suburbs, at watering places, and in provincial towns, there is no reason why such unpretentious parties should not be attended with success, and in default of anything more amusing being to the fore "At home evenings" should be acceptable to those invited.

At home evenings are not on the same footing as At home days, when it is optional to look in or not at pleasure. On the contrary, invitations are issued as for afternoon At homes on similar small-sized At home cards, and the hours of arrival and departure mentioned therein: "9 to 12," "10 to 12," and even "8 to 12," according to arrangements.

It would be unwise in the extreme to endeavor to follow the custom in force in fashionable society of giving a dinner party, to be succeeded by an At home or reception. This can only be done with any success when the guests invited are very numerous, and the function is held in a spacious mansion.

National Pleating Co. Removed to CAMMEYER BUILDING 310 6th Ave
Accordion, Side and Knife Pleating while you wait. Cheapest place in city.
Mention PICTORIAL REVIEW.

S. L. MATTHEWS
LADIES' TAILOR
51 West 21st Street
NEW YORK . . .
All orders receive my personal attention

M. S. FINKELSTEIN
Ladies' Tailor
and Dressmaker
Fur a Specialty
Storage in Summer Season
1578 Broadway and 710 Seventh Avenue Near 47th Street
NEW YORK

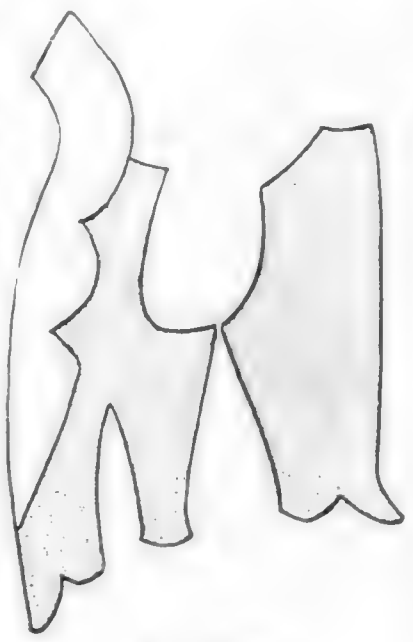
High Class Furs
Furs Stored and Renovatad
Best Facilities for Storage
E. WEISER
421 Sixth Avenue
Bet. 25th and 26th Streets

Bicycle Suits Riding Habits
LOUIS BOBRICK
Formerly with A. McNally,
IMPORTER
LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER
Furrier A Specialty
624 Madison Avenue, New York.

Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons,
Paper Warehouse
32-34-36 Bleecker Street
Branch Warehouse 20 Beekman Street NEW YORK.

Conducted by FELISE.

FOR a traveling gown there is only one style possible, and that is the tailor-made. Much of its charm lies in its extreme compactness. The seams are few, and so thoroughly pressed that the effect is almost seamless, and there is no light and shade, like the sheen on silk or satin, to play havoc with the outline. Cloth lends itself to the art of the tailor in every way, and from long years of practice on cloth and tweed he is able to manipulate his material to perfection, and to make it cling to the figure as if the latter were moulded to the garment.



No. 1.—Eton.

The dressmaker has no light task in this matter of material, and prefers the soft, thin woolens to rich silk and satins, which are exceedingly difficult to fit, and creases, wrinkles and marks cannot be shrunk out as with the ordinary woolens. The amateur will obtain a better effect if she studies the little details of finish and make which are here set forth.

And now a word or two as to linings, which are of great importance in the cloth gown. Every lining, whether for skirt or bodice, must be soft and supple. Nothing stiff, harsh or heavy should be employed. Linenette, moirette and glacé silk are most suitable for skirt linings, or moiré gros-grain is strong and serviceable. A stiff, papery glacé is useless, and the linenette should be of the soft dressed type now sold for skirt linings.

My model is chic and smart, and is especially advised in sere brown—the new yellowish earth tint, which is just now so fashionable. This may be varied by vests and other accessories, and will prove a useful costume throughout the entire summer. Moreover, it will be equally effective in piqué, duck or khaki cloth. The first thing is to cut out the skirt lining, for which seven yards of glacé, twenty-two inches wide, are required. When cutting the gores, the small top parts must be arranged one in the other, thus saving a good deal of material.

The lining or foundation skirt is shown on the diagram No. 2, and lies folded in half, with the parts ready to join. There is no seam down the front, which is marked F, but if silk or moirette is used, it is quite immaterial as to a seam here, the lining being completely covered. This foundation is made quite distinct from the upper or tunic portion, and practically forms an underskirt. It fits quite closely at the top, and is simply eased to the band.

The placket opening is at the left side of the front, at the seam marked X, or this seam can be joined in the ordinary way, and when the tunic is laid on the foundation, the opening can be cut in the lining, to match the opening in the material. This is the simpler plan. When the lining is seamed, the edge is faced with material, and this can be stitched along the top to the foundation. The bottom edge is then hemmed, well pressed, and stitched in close rows by the machine.

The material forming the tunic is then cut, and the size is the same at the top, and the gores are arranged almost the same as the lining, but the front opens at the side, and this necessitates the fronts being cut in two halves. The right half of the tunic is shown on No. 3, and the line marked F shows the centre front. The left front is cut only to this centre line, or rather less. The back has no centre seam, and the entire tunic, excepting the lapped side, can be seamed, pressed and stitched. Before folding up the edge, it is, however, best to pin it out over the skirt, and ascertain if the length is correct.

The left side is not stitched up at all, but the right side is lapped, and can be felled together inside, or one line of stitching can be sewn through the double fronts. The tunic is then slipped over the skirt, and the two tacked well together, and put into the same band. The vests may be varied, those shown in the May PICTORIAL REVIEW being very appropriate, but any sleeveless vest is wearable with the coat shown, which is in the open Eton style, but with a tabbed basque.

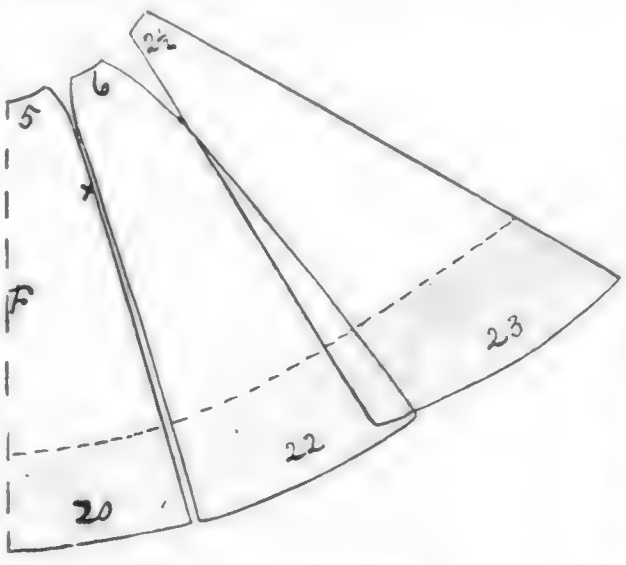
For a slight figure, this coat is very simple in cut, and has few seams. No. 1 shows the coat unmade. The back has a centre seam, and there is one dart in the front. Before joining the seams or cutting the tabs, a strip of bias canvas should be joined along the edge, otherwise the tabs will curl up. This also serves as a firm foundation for the stitching.

The revers are made in two parts, and should also be of canvas, faced with silk, and also stitched. These are laid between the coat and the lining, the coat is stitched down over the revers, which are then folded back, and the lining felled over on the inside. If the coat does not draw in well to the figure at the underarm seam any creases can be pressed or "shrunk" out with a slightly damp strip of rag and a hot iron, or the crease can be very lightly damped, a fold of rag laid on, and the hot iron used.

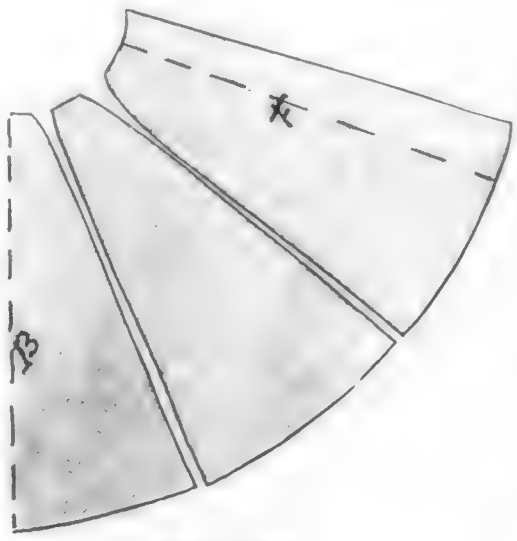
TRAVELING GOWN.

A WHOLESOME DESSERT.

Crystal Palace Pudding.—Rub a dessertspoonful of cornflour smoothly down with half a gill of new milk, then blend it with half a pint of cream; sweeten to taste, and dissolve in it about one-half ounce of best leaf gelatine, allowing it to boil together for ten minutes, stirring it one way all the time; then draw the pan to the side of the stove, and stir into it the beaten yolks of two eggs, with a few drops of any flavoring to taste, and continue stirring it till it is nearly cold. Rinse a tin mould with cold water, press some crystallized halved cherries, angelica cut into shapes, etc., on the bottom and sides, pour in the mixture gently not to disturb the garnish, and stand it all on ice till perfectly set. It can also be moulded in little dariole moulds, if liked.



No. 2.—Underskirt



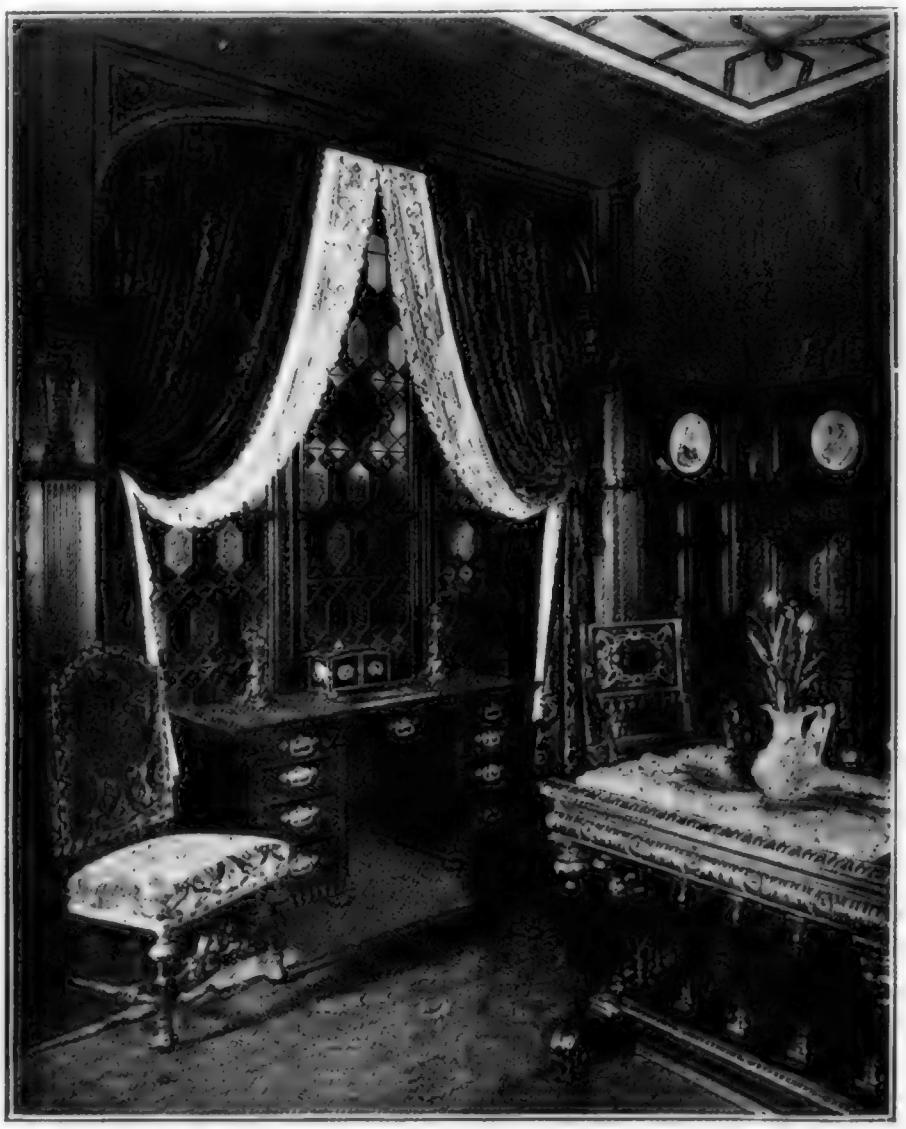
No. 3.—Tunic

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES

THE arrangement of window draperies is one of the stumbling blocks of the amateur decorator. In most houses nowadays the windows reach quite to the ceilings, and require a curtain of unconscionable length. The long lines are not always desirable nor graceful, and often the top of the window where a drapery hangs on rings from a pole has an unfinished appearance that is a constant offense to an artistic eye.

Fortunately, lambrequins, or draperies, across the tops of windows are now very much in vogue, and this allows the decorator more scope. A favorite method, where the window casing is deep enough to permit it, is to hang the lace curtains on a pole set within the window casing just below another on which the heavy inner drapery is hung. To conceal the poles and unfinished top a grille or a shaped piece of solid wood or metal is set within the window casing and from behind this hang the draperies. The large illustration on this page will give some idea of this style.

Other methods are shown in our smaller illustrations. Both of these are graceful and easy to arrange; still another manner of draping is to take a straight length of material and twist it around a pole, letting it fall in graceful masses of graduated size.



A LIBRARY WINDOW

CRANKY RANGES.

WHEN your kitchen fire refuses to burn brightly and the oven fails to bake or roast properly, do not blame the range until you have tried to find the reason for the trouble.

A "clean" range is a necessity for satisfactory cooking. Lift off the covers and see if there is not a layer of fine ash on top of the oven so thick that it lessens the draught and prevents the heat from penetrating to the oven. This should be lifted out, and not swept into the fire, or down beside the oven.

Brush the side of the oven clean, then get at the most important part, the bottom. Some ovens have a plate on the inside that lifts out, some a plate on the outside; some are made to be drawn out altogether. If you have a stove man once to clean it for you and see how he does it you will not need him again. Notice how he gets at the bottom, and above all see that he leaves things so that you can take out the cover or oven yourself when you wish to. You can get the ordinary scraper at any department store, and also a long-handled dust brush or whisk broom. These will answer in nearly every case. This is a dirty job, but should be attended to once a month.

Much often depends on how the firebox is kept. Masses of clinker are allowed to gather on the bricks. These should be removed by common salt placed on them while the fire is hot. If they do not come off the first day they will the second or third by using more salt and tapping them with the poker. Do not let ashes or cinders gather about the top of the firebox.

In starting a fire dump everything out. Do not try to start a fire on top of ashes or cinders, as it will often sulk for a whole day. The cinders can be burned to good advantage on top of the fire afterward. Use as little paper as possible in starting, and do not pack the coal in. Fill the box to the top of the bricks and no further. Poking the fire spoils it; shaking never hurts it.

If your range sets into the wall and the pipe runs straight up into a sheet-iron board, and the draft is poor, the chances are that the pipe does not connect with the flue, but runs into the open space above the board. Have the pipe run up into the end of the flue and you will find a vast improvement. Then, if things are not satisfactory, there must be something wrong with the chimney.

FOR A FRENCH WINDOW

DRAPERY AND SHADE

People and Events.

THE Comtesse Boni de Castellane reached the summit of her social ambitions when the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris dedicated the Bazar des Charités, built at an expense of two million francs by the youngest daughter of the late Jay Gould. As she stood before a background of blue sown with fleurs-de-lys the representatives of the proudest names in France came up and kissed her hand. Among the aristocrats present were the Duchesse de Rohan, the beautiful Duchesse d' Uzès, Princess Mathilde (Bonaparte), Marquis Costa de Beauregard, Count de Mun and others.

MISS MARY MANNERING must have been extremely gratified by the public exhibition of esteem on the part of her managers and fellow actors at Daly's. The play was changed to allow her to make her farewell appearance in "Trelawny of the Wells," a play in which she had ample opportunity to do her best. At the close of the performance she was called upon for a farewell speech, and her broken words brought tears to the eyes of all her hearers. It is a significant fact that Miss Mannering is as great a favorite with her fellow players as with the public. She is to star next season, and her beauty and talents make success a certainty. Her handsome husband, Mr. James K. Hackett, is playing in "The Pride of Jennico." The curious are asking if he will join forces with Miss Mannering next fall.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER, well known in America as an extremely pretty woman, who, by traversing the via crucis, has become a creditable actress as well, is to have, if report be true, a future of rose color. Rumor says that Mrs. Potter is engaged to be married to General Lord Kitchener, the hero of Khartoum and Chief of Staff of Lord Roberts in Africa. It is known that General Kitchener's photographs adorn Mrs. Potter's boudoir, while a miniature of the big fighter hangs by a jeweled chain around her neck. Mr. Potter has obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion and retains the custody of Miss Fifi Potter, the only child of this union. It is rumored that Mr. Potter purposes marrying Miss Hay Handy, one of the most charming beauties of New York's inner circle.

MRS. HENRY SIEGEL was the winner of the beauty prize at the Cuban Orphan Fair last month. She was so untiring in her endeavors to make the fair a success that the award was universally approved.

MRS. HERMANN OELRICHS, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and other prominent women took part in a Maypole dance at the fête for the Library Fund of Bellevue Hospital. The costumes of the dancers were as dainty as themselves, and as they were the beauties of New York's most exclusive set it may be imagined that an exquisite effect was produced.

MR. FRANK HARRISON, son of the gifted authoress, Mrs. Burton Harrison, is to marry Miss Mary Crocker, the great California heiress. It is matter for congratulation that a charming girl and her millions will remain in America and that the possessor of this desirable combination should be such a nice, hardworking, manly fellow as Mr. Harrison.

MISS FLORENCE RICE has quite captivated London by her beauty. Madrazo, the celebrated Spanish artist, says she is the most beautiful girl he has ever painted.

MR. ALFRED GWYN VANDERBILT is to marry Miss Elsie French. At last the surmise has become a fact. It will be remembered that Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt was the principal heir of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, young Cornelius having forfeited his position as head of the family by marrying against the wishes of his father.

MR. WILLIAM H. KING, who replaces Mr. Roberts as Representative for Utah is a staunch Mormon, although not a polygamist. Those Mormons who claim to have maintained their religion in its original purity have always been monogamists and hold that the later revelation as to polygamy was distinctly bogus. This branch does not reside in Utah, nor does Mr. King belong to it. He is strictly orthodox and fortunate in having been allowed by the authorities of his church to remain "the husband of one wife."

WHEN Cléo de Mérode first leaped into fame it was through the statue of "The Dancer," by Falguiere the great French sculptor, who died at the end of April. De Mérode was a dancer at an obscure theatre till the plaster cast of the famous statue was exhibited in the Salon, Paris quickly recognized its beauty and De Mérode leaped at once into notoriety.

MISS ADA REHAN has made her début as an authoress by writing an introduction to the "Players' Edition" of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." Having played the rôle of Katharine for thirteen years Miss Rehan is certainly qualified to speak with authority. Some of her remarks are extremely amusing. "Playing Katharine," she writes, "brought me much satisfaction, but a very bad reputation for temper. I have often been amused at seeing the effect that a first performance of the 'Shrew' in a strange place produced on the employes of the stage. They shunned me as something actually to be feared. During the very long run I have often heard it said that I hated my Petruchio and that our stage life only reproduced our private intercourse. I looked upon this as the greatest compliment that could be paid me."

JUDGE GEORGE HAYFORD, of Salem, Ore., took an original means of discovering the truth or falsehood of reports concerning the cruelties to which prisoners were said to be subjected. He sentenced himself to imprisonment for contempt of court, and became an ordinary convict. As he took no one into his confidence he entered his prison entirely unknown and underwent the same treatment as other prisoners. He expects to recommend to the legislature many reforms in prison management.

THE AMERICAN FASHION CO. takes pleasure in announcing that it will be represented at the Paris Exposition. Readers of PICTORIAL REVIEW are invited to visit the exhibit and profit by any assistance which those in charge can render. The display is on the first floor of the United States' Building, and the latest editions of the Company's various publications are always on exhibition.

THE APPLE OF PARIS

Questions for this page should be addressed to Gladys Grey.

—

"La toilette d'une femme est un autel aux dieux inconnus."

—A. KARR.

A CANNY Scot remarked one day in conversation that his city had the best water in the world, but that it wasn't good enough for a Scotchman. What idea he intended to convey we leave to the reader to decide, but certain it is that not only his house, but his own fresh, clean person belied his words, as to external use at least.

The importance of the bath as an adjunct to beauty is daily becoming more and more appreciated. It is assuredly the best preservative of freshness, a great restorer of strength, and by no means contemptible as a solace in pain.

The cold bath has many advocates who urge its use indiscriminately for all men and all women. But it is a system which will complete the physical ruin of a person already inclined to nervousness and which, in the case of susceptible children, will lay the foundation for such grievous evils as hysteria, paralysis and epilepsy. If a child were exposed to a draught of cold air or to any other condition which would cause it to receive a chill a mother would be greatly alarmed, yet many will force a child into a cold pool when the same chill and shock result.

If children are to be handsome, vigorous and healthy it is absolutely necessary that their baths should be an attractive feature of each day's programme. The temperature of both water and surrounding air should be such that the little ones can play in the water and make their baths last some time. Half an hour is not too long for a child to be in the bath, if he is allowed to get in and out of the tub and to amuse himself while bathing.

No one is more benefited by a bath than a woman. First of all, warmth is vitality and it is also a great reliever of pain. For abdominal pains, no matter of man or woman, child or aged person, hot fomentation is better than an opiate. This, of course, comes under the head of baths, and the only limit to the heat applied is the power of endurance of the skin. Hot water bags and bottles are comparatively useless. Moist heat is better because the moisture is absorbed and is relaxing. When, therefore, an attack of cramps or other pain comes on, as it generally does, in the "wee sma' hours," take a strip of flannel and dip it in boiling water, wrap it in a towel and wring it out by the ends, so as not to scald the hands; then wrap the flannel about the body and cover with a dry towel, or a bit of blanket—anything to keep the heat in. Have a second piece of flannel heated and wrung out before you disturb the first wrapping. If dry heat is the only kind available, it is best to put several thicknesses of tissue or thin manila paper over the skin and lay the bag or brick on that. These protect the skin from slight changes and retain the heat. In cases of facial neuralgia, or toothache, a sheet of paper held to the face with the warm hand will often afford relief. People who are subject to neuralgia ought always to have two things in their pockets—tablets of soda and charcoal to correct the acidity which is the cause of the mischief and soft tissue paper to apply to the seat of pain. A treatment for neuralgia which is not universally known is to brush the skin over the aching part with hot melted paraffin wax, leaving the coating on as long as possible. When it must be removed it can easily be peeled off and put away for future use.

For the aches and pains to which growing girls are subject there is no treatment equal to a hot foot, or, rather, leg bath, and for this purpose the best vessel is a three-gallon can, such as druggists have for peppermint oil, or a deep slop jar. A soak of ten minutes in such a bath, with the water kept as hot as bearable, followed by a hot sitz bath, drying on warm towels and an immediate retiring to a warm bed with hot bricks or bottles at the feet will prevent many of those acute disorders which undermine a girl's good looks, scholarship and disposition. And older women will find the same treatment beneficial, nervous persons in particular. This treatment will prevent flushing, pimples, headache and ill temper. Several days afterwards good results may be obtained by sponging the back below the waist with alcohol or Bay Rum, but if Bay Rum be used care must be taken to have the genuine St. Thomas article, not the substitute provided by most druggists. These simple practices will be followed by a fresh complexion, elasticity of the muscles, and, in consequence, a graceful carriage and vivacious disposition.

Speaking of Bay Rum, a whiskey glass of it, with a little perfume added, will be sufficient for sponging the whole body. Brain workers, or those subject to "tight" headaches, such as are familiar to most women after a day's shopping, will find that the tired nerves of the brain will be relaxed and soothed by inhaling a little undiluted Bay Rum on a sponge. This will generally give one a dreamless and refreshing sleep.

Ammonia baths are another resource of the weary. They are simple in execution, and merely mean a sponging of the whole body, more particularly the spine, with hot water into which ammonia has been put in the proportion of one tablespoonful to the gallon. The addition of a little lavender water will render the bath even more soothing as well as agreeable. For nervous troubles a hot douche playing on the spine is an excellent remedy, while for various weaknesses and pains of both men and women sitting for ten minutes with the feet in hot water while a tepid douche plays over the abdomen, thighs and loins will be found to afford great relief.

Anyone who has passed plumbers' shops knows the innumerable appliances for rendering the bath a greater pleasure or remedial agency. A plain zinc tub is really preferable to the more attractive porcelain articles, as it does not chill, and it should be long enough to allow one to lie down in it and have all the entire body except the head covered by the water. The bathroom should be painted or tiled so that walls and floor are impervious to water. A shower bath is not necessary, but there should be an adjustable tube with a rose at the end so that hot or cold spraying may be indulged in. There should also be a sitz bath, or at least a canvas seat, so that the large tub may be used as a sitz. It is well known that a most effective stimulant in cases of paralysis, rheumatism and eczema is a douche playing upon the affected part.

Miss Lucy S., Worcester.—Send us a stamped envelope addressed to yourself and we will answer by mail.

Agents Wanted,

All over the United States to sell an article all

Snuff Dippers

Must and will have. Send for Circulars and terms. Address,

W. H. CRISP,

Manufacturer,

Almond, - - N. C.

Shopping By Mail Specially organized department for filling orders sent by mail from any part of the country. Superior facilities for conducting that branch of the Dry Goods business. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Dry Goods delivered by mail or express.

Samples and Information Free

In connection with our mail order department we have added a complete line of Dressmakers' Supplies; also a full line of **Trimming, Laces, Novelties, Etc.** All silk Double faced Surah Belting, 10 yards piece, $1.10 a piece. Name and address stamped free of charge.

SARAH MARKS, St. James Building, B'way and 26th Street, N. Y. City

Sachets de Toilette, OF DR. DYS, PARIS.

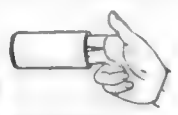
Unrivalled for the Complexion. Beautifying, Harmless.

SOLD ONLY BY **V. DARSY,**

129 East 26th St., NEW YORK

THE NEW LOUD

Edison and Columbia



RECORDS, $3.50 A DOZ.

Phonographs, Graphophones, and Gramophones at lowest prices

Metropolitan Novelty Co. 105 E. 14th St., N.Y.

CHOCOLATES A LA RUSSE.

INCOMPARABLY DELICIOUS.

(RUSSIAN EATING CHOCOLATES.)

Simply indescribable. The most delicious tasting and attractive looking chocolates on earth. ONE DOLLAR per box. Dealers solicited.

No. 3.

RUSSIAN ROUGHS

HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES.

Cream Centres, Chocolate Coated. All flavors. Five-pound box, $1.00, to any address. Dealers solicited.

CLARKE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

(Russian Brands.)

CHOCOLATES, COCOAS, CONFECTIONS.

For Grocers, Bakers, Druggists and Confectioners.

Telephone 2821 Franklin. | Office & Salesroom 101 Greenwich St.

NEW YORK.

ST. PETERSBURG. PARIS. LONDON.

Serviettes

are Prized by Ladies

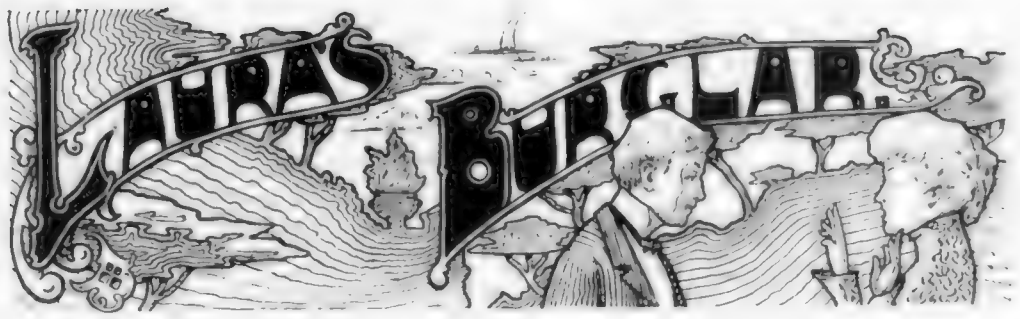
as most indispensable requisites of their wardrobe. Our Sanitary A & M Serviette is superior to any ever before made, being cased in the softest of woven gauze; its treatment in medicating makes it more absorbent than any other; is moisture proof on lower side; and its comforting, sanitary and healthful properties make it appeal to every well-bred woman. It is a necessity to those who travel.

Best dry goods and drug stores keep it.

If any lady will send 50c. we will send one dozen, prepaid, or will send on receipt of 6c. to pay postage two samples free if this paper is mentioned.

J. N. GARDNER & CO.

43 Leonard Street, New York.



EVERY year my old aunt, Mrs. Dinsmore, sent me an invitation to pass a week or so at her beautiful country place, "The Willows," and every year I found some pretext for declining the invitation. The truth of the matter was that I dreaded being bored to death there. I was really fond of my aunt, but she was very old; my cousin Laura, her grandchild, whom she spoiled to death because she was an orphan, was only a child, happy and noisy, big and thin, like a tree that had grown too fast, and naturally she was little company for me; as for the other aged and eminently respectable guests who came from the neighborhood they were anything but an attraction.

But I had learned that the usual list was to be a little varied this year, and that a charming widow, Mrs. Loudel, whom everyone called "handsome Mrs. Loudel," was to be of the party.

All winter long in town I had carried on a mild flirtation with Mrs. Loudel, and therefore I changed my customary answer and made my preparations for departure.

On arriving at "The Willows" Mrs. Dinsmore greeted me with, "I was sure you would not refuse to come *this* time," and as if the suggestion were not embarrassing enough in itself, she added: "It was Laura who guessed why you came this year."

Little girls are generally terrors, and it is well to beware of them.

Just as I was thinking this my cousin bounded up the steps and came into the parlor like a whirlwind. She had heard her grandmother's last words.

"Yes, yes," she cried, triumphantly. "I found the reason. Generally you bore yourself here, but this time you know you will enjoy yourself because you know *who else* you will find here."

I could not imagine how she had divined the real motive of my visit, but I watched her anxiously enough. She reminded me of a little wild cat.

"Really?" said I, trying to smile.

"Why, of course," she said, with an air of satisfaction. "It's because we have also invited your friend, Alfred Marshall."

O divine frankness!

And while she laughed in great glee at her penetration I, who until that moment had known nothing about Alfred's intended visit, applauded her keenness loudly.

Must I confess it? The arrival of "handsome Mrs. Loudel" was a disappointment to me.

I had seen her generally at night, with the illusion of lamplight, and now in the cruel brilliancy of the sunlight she did not seem quite the same. This first impression was soon dispelled, however, and I was doing my best to win her good graces.

To tell the truth this was not as hard as I had fancied it would be, and I was rather surprised when, a few days later, during a picnic in the country, she permitted a conversation hinting at sentiments of the warmest kind; not only that but she even granted me a rendezvous for that night, and we agreed to meet in the conservatory when all the others had gone to bed.

For the rest of the day I had great difficulty to hide my delight at the secret that I was keeping, and looked forward eagerly to the moment when I would declare myself openly and call the widow mine.

About ten o'clock, according to the custom of the house, everyone retired.

Naturally, I did not go to bed, and watched feverishly for the approach of midnight, the time agreed upon.

At last, just at the very moment when I had prepared to leave my room with all cautiousness there was a light tap at my door, and when I opened it I could see a vague outline of a woman's form.

The wavering flame of a candle lighted up her face, and to my amazement I saw that it was Laura.

Laura! What on earth did she want?

She placed a finger on her lips to warn me to be silent, and then leaning toward me:

"Speak very low; grandmother is asleep and she must not know—it would frighten her. But you are all dressed; were you going there, too?"

I looked at her in amazed silence. She continued:

"I was just coming to get you? I did not know that you knew it. How did you find out?"

Then passing to another thought:

"Take your revolver, for if there are many burglars you will need it."

Burglars! It was burglars then!

Mechanically I obeyed. My cousin blew out the light and I followed her out into the garden. I dared not ask any explanation. Fortunately she obviated that necessity by turning to me:

"They are to meet in the conservatory, aren't they?"

Unable to make any answer, I grunted what might serve as an assent, and she continued with her accustomed volubility:

"You see, it was this evening when we came back from the picnic. I was on one side of the hedge and on the other side I heard a very distinct whisper: 'At midnight, then, when they are all asleep we will meet in the conservatory.' I could not see who it was without being seen, but the voice was a man's. My first thought was that they wanted to murder us all, and then I told myself that I was a little idiot to be frightened so easily. All day long I have tried to chase away the thought of them, and again to-night, but once in bed I just had to get up and find out. That is why I woke you."

Great heaven! What a brilliant idea!

Laura walked on at a lively pace, and willingly or not I followed her. We came to a hedge, and she drew me down to the grass beside her.

It must be confessed that the situation was a little grotesque. However, I knew what to expect about the burglars, and I was not anxious to wait behind a hedge, revolver in hand, to watch for imaginary beings. Only I could think of no way of ridding myself of the little girl, and I tried in vain to persuade her to return to the house and leave me to meet the burglars alone.

She would listen to no arguments, determined to remain where she was. Very soon what I feared happened. There was a light footstep.

"Hark!" said my cousin, every sense alert.

Then in the bright moonlight we saw Mrs. Loudel walk quietly toward the conservatory.

Completely bewildered, Laura's eyes opened even wider. She watched her grandmother's guest disappear in the conservatory, and trying to account for the event she kept repeating to herself:

"Mrs. Loudel! Mrs. Loudel in the conservatory!"

Suddenly the truth dawned upon her. She reddened painfully, as if frightened at what she had guessed; then struck by the humor of the thing, she broke out into a fresh, insolent laugh which somehow exasperated me.

"Hush, Laura, hush."

But she was not listening to me.

"Mrs. Loudel! And you brought your revolver! How funny!"

I was far from agreeing with her, and at last grumbled out:

"Well, now that we know the truth there is no need to stay here any longer."

"Oh, on the contrary. Can't you see that we will have some fun? I want to know who *the other* is."

I was furious. I could see Mrs. Loudel waiting for me in the conservatory while I was kept a prisoner behind the hedge. It was too much. I thought angrily of the precious time that I was losing. No, I would not be kept there by the caprice of this youngster, and had almost decided to tell her who "*the other*" was.

"Tell me, cousin, whom do you think Mrs. Loudel can be waiting for? It must be someone easy to please. It's a little hard to guess because there are so few old men here."

"Why should it be an old man?"

"Why, because she is no longer young." And as I could not restrain a movement:

"What? Have you never noticed her? Her hair is gray beneath the dye; you can see it at the roots when it parts; and she has lots of wrinkles, although she almost paints them out."

If I could I would have beaten her. Just then a little cloud passed away from the moon and I saw Laura, bathed in the bright white light. I could see her red cheeks, her fresh lips, her white teeth, her large, frank eyes, her masses of black hair, the suppleness of her figure—in a word, all her striking, irritating youthfulness. After a pause she continued pitilessly:

"Then I suppose you have not noticed that she can scarcely move she is laced so tightly to seem slender. Now, honestly, aren't some men lacking in taste? He must be an idiot, eh?"

Inwardly I thanked her and answered something that might mean yes or no. Laura held up her hand and listened. After a few seconds she said impatiently:

"Well, he isn't very nice, the man; Mrs. Loudel must be getting finely angry to be kept waiting like that. It's humiliating for her."

Alas! I knew it only too well, but the inspiration that had tempted me to tell the child the truth had passed, and my only fear now was lest she should guess that the "old idiot" was I.

After an interval of thought my companion continued:

"Do you know I fancy that this is not Mrs. Loudel's first rendezvous."

I bit my lips. It is true that I had no such illusion, but it was quite different to hear it said so plainly by this fiend of a child. I asked myself bitterly how all this was to finish; if we were to pass the whole night waiting for "*the other*," whom I knew would not come. My great fear was that the clever little head might divine the truth, and I was still thinking what to do when the sound of a heavy footfall made us both look up. Instinctively my cousin drew nearer to me and her hand clasped mine.

Even more curious than she, I looked through the foliage and saw Alfred Marshall walking slowly toward the conservatory.

I was not at all surprised. I knew that he was a victim of insomnia and that if he could not sleep he was in the habit of walking out of doors when the weather permitted.

Laura, however, had sprung to her feet with a pale face and an expression that I could not understand.

"Come," she said, imperiously.

I still held her hand in mine. She paid no attention to it, not thinking of withdrawing it, and we took our way back in silence. But two minutes after she burst into tears, great nervous sobs shook her frame.

"What is the matter? For Heaven's sake what is it?" I asked, frightened at this outburst.

There was a rustic bench at hand, and I drew her gently down to it, clasping her in my arms.

"Come, tell me what's the matter, little one?" I said again.

Then, letting her head fall upon my shoulder, she told me in broken phrases that only that very day Marshall had asked her to marry him; that she had wanted to refuse, but that Mrs. Dinsmore begged her to accept him; but that after what she had just seen she would never, never, no never——

I was dumbfounded and stammered:

"You, marry! You, you? How old are you?"

"Seventeen next month. Grandmother says that it is very young, but that she is very old, and that if anything happened to her she would not want to leave me alone."

My heart was touched by the thought that some day the little orphan might be left alone, without anyone to protect her.

Seventeen! She was not the child I had thought her. Seventeen! To-morrow she would be a woman, and perhaps that was why I could not suppress a tremor at the touch of her warm hand. I looked at her with surprise as if seeing her for the first time; she seemed another person. The frail child of yesterday was in a fair way to be transformed into an adorable young woman, and Marshall had had more wit than I and had seen it.

Poor Marshall! I had but to say one word to re-establish him, but that word I refused to say; I thought only of taking my cousin back to the house unharmed. As for Mrs. Loudel, I had forgotten all about her.

* * * *

Six months later we were married.

"Do you know," said Laura to me one day, as we were speaking again of that night when I had begun to love her; "do you know I would never have been willing to marry Marshall, and that day when I was so energetic in refusing him without any reason it must have been that I had a presentiment of what he was. Women have an instinct that does not deceive them, and I would rather have let them cut me in two than marry a man capable of making love to Mrs. Loudel."

NELLIE ROSS.

Forty Years.—You are right to wish to keep young as long as you possibly can. Certainly the crows'-feet at the corners of the eyes can be eradicated. Apply the bandelettes of Dr. Dys according to directions and the lines will vanish as if by magic. These are inspected by the French and English government health authorities and pronounced absolutely pure and harmless.

Marie.—There is no better spring medicine than rhubarb and baking soda in equal parts. For a dose, take what lies comfortably on a silver dime or a little less.

I. KLEINBERGER

Majestic Ladies' Tailor

Riding Habits
Outing and Fancy Gowns
Bicycle and Golf Suits
High-Class Workmanship
Moderate Prices
Perfect Fit Guaranteed

Your Inspection of our Garments is Solicited . . . .

66 West 36th St.
New York. . .

B. SCHULICH

HIGH-CLASS

Ladies' Tailor

Fur Garments Fur Novelties
and Man-Tailored Gowns

Ladies are cordially invited to call and inspect my

Spring Goods

for the Spring and Summer season

10 W. 35th Street, New York

Our Paper Patterns (to order) are **cut to fit.** We guarantee every pattern sent out to give the identical style and fit illustrated in the design from which it is ordered. Fill out carefully the following Coupon.

MEASUREMENT COUPON—FOR CUT-TO-ORDER PATTERNS ONLY.

Figure number of illustration.....**Page** on which it appeared.....

In what **Month's** issue.....

Bust..... Waist..... .... Length of Skirt..... .....

Length of Front of Waist..... Sender's Name.....

Length of Back of Waist... ..... Address in Full..... .....

Size of Neck..... .....

Length of Sleeve..... **Amount** Enclosed with Order, $.....

PICTORIAL REVIEW is the queen of Fashion Magazines. Subscribe for it at once, using the blank below.

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON.

Publishers "PICTORIAL REVIEW,"

853 Broadway, New York City.

Name.....

Dated.....19 Address in full.....

Enclosed find One Dollar, for which please enter my name on your subscription book for one year, commencing with .....

.....issue, 1900. .....

How We Propose

TO MAKE IT WORTH YOUR WHILE TO OBTAIN NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR US AMONG LADIES OF YOUR ACQUAINTANCE.

In order to stimulate subscriptions for the most up-to-date Fashion magazine in the world—**Pictorial Review**—we have made arrangements to enable us to offer (see page 2) a free premium for as many subscriptions as are mentioned beside each article illustrated.

Send the subscriptions as you get them and as soon as the requisite number have been sent **you get the premium.**

Study our offers and make your selection.

AMERICAN FASHION CO., (Inc.)
853 Broadway, New York City.

A New Departure.

Patterns of all garments illustrated in PICTORIAL REVIEW may be obtained at the following rates: Tailor-made Waists, Jackets and Skirts in regular sizes $1.50 each; $1.00 extra if cut especially to measure.

Full costumes $3.00 each.

All other patterns of waists and skirts **20 Cents** each.

Order patterns from

American Fashion Co. (Inc.)
853 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The AMERICAN FASHION COMPANY (Inc.) begs to announce that it is prepared to execute orders for engraving and electrotyping of all kinds. These departments are under the supervision of men who stand at the head of their respective professions. Its staff of designers is composed of true artists and every illustration and design is as perfect as talent and money can make it.

All designs and illustrations appearing in PICTORIAL REVIEW are designed and made in this department.

Designs and estimates cheerfully submitted.

Send for **Free** samples of our work.

AMERICAN FASHION CO. (Inc.)
853 BROADWAY

Worried.—Yes, dandruff is perfectly curable. Use the following lotion every other night, parting the hair and rubbing it well into the roots: Borax, 1 oz.; rosemary, 1 oz.; rose water, 3 oz.; bay rum, ½ oz.; You must brush the hair for quite ten minutes every day if you want to keep it nice and glossy. For a good tonic to use when you have cured the dandruff there is none superior to the one recommended to Maud M.

THE VICTORIA HYGIENIC SAFETY BELT.

Nothing to Equal it.

A sanitary, healthful, and indispensable article for woman's use. It combines security and reliability, and can be adjusted in an instant with our Patent Fastener. No safety pins to open or bend, thus insuring absolute safety. Gives better satisfaction and is the most comfortable fitting Hygienic Belt ever in the market. Endorsed by all leading physicians.

Lady Agents Wanted Everywhere

Ladies, write us for circulars and terms, or send us 35c and we will send you sample belt, postpaid.

THE VICTORIA CO., Sole Manufacturers
114 D. D. Fifth Avenue, New York.

Glickin & Mizel

Late with B. ALTMAN & Co

Suits, Coats Habits

BICYCLE SUITS

LADIES' TAILORS and FURRIERS

425 6th Ave
Near 26th St.
NEW YORK

Maud M—The following recipe for a hair tonic is world famous: 8 oz. strong cologne, 1 oz. tincture cantharides, ½ oz. each of oil of lavender and oil of rosemary.

Querist.—I think the German hair tonic which you desire is this one: 10 parts each of alcohol and tincture of orange blossoms; 5 parts glycerine; 60 parts water.

U. S. DRESS SHIELD

TRY ONE PAIR

Ladies.. Do your dress shields please you? the new U. S shield is the softest, thinnest shield that you ever saw. Just right for shirt waists. No odor and waterproof.

Send 20c to Dept. A for sample pair.

U. S. SHIELD CO.,
146 Providence St., Boston. Mass.

First in War

In the Anglo-Boer War each Division of the British Army has a REMINGTON TYPEWRITER on which all Orders are prepared.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT
327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

No. 40. Ladies' Eton Jacket.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 41. Ladies' Shirt Waist.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 42. Ladies' Pleated Skirt. Price, 20 cents.

No. 43. Ladies' Blouse.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 44. Ladies' Costume.
Patterns of Waist and Skirt, 20 cents each.

No. 45. Girl's Costume,
Price, 20 cents.

No. 46. Ladies' House Gown.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 47. Ladies' House Gown.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 48. Ladies' Skirt.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 49. Ladies' Skirt.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 50. Ladies' Eton Jacket.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 51. Ladies' Rainy Day Skirt.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 52. Ladies' House Gown.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 53. Child's Dress.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 54. Ladies' Skirt.
Price, 20 cents.

No. 55. Ladies' Negligee Gown.
Price, 20 cents.

The above patterns in any desired size. Order garments by bust measure.

BUYING THE SYSTEM.

Succeed in Your Business!

Now is the Time!

LEARN

Dresscutting,

Dressmaking

AND

Ladies' Tailoring

BY THE

LEARNING TO DRAFT AND CUT.

CELEBRATED McDOWELL SYSTEM

Selected over all others to represent the United States at the Paris Exposition, because it is known to be the best method ever invented for cutting and making all kinds of Ladies' Garments. Used in the leading establishments (John Wanamaker's, etc.) and the best Tailoring and Dressmaking shops in all parts of the United States and Canada, and many in Europe. Some of the many

REASONS FOR ITS SUPERIORITY.

It drafts from actual measure in one-fifth the usual time, and yet can be learned in one-tenth the time required for any other method. It drafts on the goods; saves the making of paper-patterns and enables **persons who could never learn to use the square** to become expert cutters because it simplifies drafting; lessens the liability to make mistakes; follows the changes of fashion easier and fits more forms perfectly without alteration.

Largest and Best Dressmaking and Tailoring Schools in the World.

McDOWELL SCHOOLS.

EASY PAYMENTS.

NEW YORK,
310 to 318 Sixth Ave.

PHILADELPHIA,
28 South Eighth Street

BOSTON,
184 Boylston Street

PROVIDENCE,
335 Westminster Street

BUFFALO,
8 and 10 Palace Arcade

ELMIRA,
101 East Water Street

INVENTOR OF THE McDOWELL SYSTEM.

ALBERT McDOWELL.

McDOWELL SCHOOLS.

POSITIONS FREE.

CHICAGO,
78 State Street

SAN FRANCISCO,
103 Post Street

ST. LOUIS,
3225 Olive St.

PITTSBURGH,
411 Penn Avenue

BALTIMORE,
5 West Lexington St.

NEWARK,
835 Broad Street

THE ONLY IMPROVEMENT ON THE TAILOR'S SQUARE EVER INVENTED.

(Over one hundred thousand (100,000) McDowell Systems in daily use.)

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION—PRACTICAL, THOROUGH and COMPLETE

Every Style of Ladies' Garments taught. Your own materials made up. Unlimited lessons. Individual instruction. Expert tailors (men) and experienced dressmakers employed as teachers to in truct pupils in Cutting, Fitting, Making and Finishing of Street, Evening and strictly Tailor-made Dresses. Everything new, novel, stylish and up-to-date. Shirt Waist, Bias Dart, Seamless Waist, French Basque, Princess, Sleeves, Skirts, (gored and circular, always the latest), Coats, Capes, Wraps and Jackets; Lessons in Measuring, Draping, Basting, Boning, Matching Stripes and Plaids, Trying-on, etc; in fact, everything necessary to make you an expert and insure your success.

INVESTIGATE THIS WONDERFUL SYSTEM.

Every Part of it is actual inch measure. Every part of the draft is made as in square drafting.

SUCCESS!

LEARNING TO MAKE AND FINISH

The only System in existence
for cutting and making Ladies' Garments,
having sufficient merit to warrant

A GUARANTEE

to refund your money if not found

SUPERIOR TO ANY METHOD.

Call or Write.

Full information, drafts, circulars etc. furnished on application to the

McDowell

Garment Drafting Machine Co.

GENERAL OFFICE

No. 6 West 14th Street,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

SUCCESS!

TAKING AN ORDER.

MAY 17 1900

THIS ONE WEARS A FORM-REDUCING KABO CORSET.

THIS ONE DOES NOT.

Kabo

FORM-REDUCING CORSETS

Supply the crying need for a corset that reduces a too high and too prominent abdomen, without harm or discomfort: reductions of four to six inches are easily made, and only the KABO reduces much or little, at the wearer's pleasure.

Be certain you get the "KABO," which is easily recognized from its lack of brass eyelets. In long or short waist, English Coutil or heavy netting, at $2.50.

OF ALL DRY GOODS STORES, OR

C. C. Co., 388 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
215 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO